okalani.

Referring to the annexation of the islands by the United States, the Bishop said that the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands. "because the law of expulsion would become nullified if Havail was annexed."

In conclusion, the Bishop is quoted as saying that there is no doubt Japan will enforce her claims in Hawail, in which country her commercial prospects are good.

THE ANNEXATION TREATY.

FULL TEXT OF THE DOCUMENT AS ORDERED TO BE MADE PUBLIC BY THE SENATE. Washington, June 17 .- The following is the full

text of the Hawaiian treaty sent to the Senate

The United States of America and the Republic of Hawaii, in view of the natural dependence of the Hawaiian Islands upon the United States, of their geographical proximity thereto, of the preponderant share acquired by the United States and its clitzens in the industries and trade of said islands and of the expressed desire of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii that those islands should be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under its sovereignty, have determined to accomplish by treaty an object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

To this end, the high contracting parties have conferred full powers and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit. The President of the United States, John Sherman, Secretary of State of the United States; the President of the Republic of Hawaii, Francis March Hatch, Lorin A. Thurston and William A. Kinney.

The Republic of Hawaii hereby cedes absolutely and without reserve to the United States of America all rights of sovereignty of whatsover kind in and over the Hawaiian Islands and their dependencies; and it is agreed that all the ierritory of and apportaining to the Republic of Hawaii is hereby annexed to the United States of America under the name of the Territory of Hawaii.

ARTICLE II.

The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby The Republic of Hawaii also cedes and hereby transfers to the United States the absolute fee and ownership of all public, Government or crown lands, public buildings or edifices, ports, harbors, military equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description belonging to the Government of the Hawaiian Islands, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto appertaining.

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in

The existing laws of the United States relative to public lands shall not apply to such lands in the Hawaiian Islands, but the Congress of the United States shall enact special laws for their management and disposition Provided: That all revenue from, or proceeds of the same, except as regards such part thereof as may be used or occupied for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned for the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands for educational and other public purposes. other public purposes.

ARTICLE III.

Until Congress shall provide for the government of such islands, all the civil, judicial and military powers exercised by the officers of the existing government in said islands shall be vested in such person or persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct and the President shall have power to remove said officers and fill the vacancies so occasioned.

The existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign pations shall forthwith cease and

with foreign nations shall forthwith cease and determine, being replaced by such treaties as may exist, or as may be hereafter concluded between the United States and such foreign na-

The municipal legislation of the Hawalian Islands, not enacted for the fulfilment of the treaties so extinguished, and not inconsistent with this treaty, nor contrary to the Consitu-tion of the United States, nor to any existing treaty of the United States, shall remain in force until the Congress of the United States shall otherwise determine.

otherwise determine.

Until legislation shall be enacted extending the United States customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged.

ARTICLE IV.

The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, The public debt of the Republic of Hawaii, lawfully existing at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian Postal Savings Bank, is hereby assumed by the Government of the United States; but the liability of the United States; but the liain no case exceed \$4,000,000. So long, however, as the existing Government and the present commercial relations of the Hawaiian Islands are continued as hereintofore provided, said Government shall continue to pay the interest on said debt.

ARTICLE V. ARTICLE V.

There shall be no further immigration of Chinese into the Hawaiian Islands, except upon such conditions as are now or may hereafter be allowed by the laws of the United States, and no Chinese by reason of anything herein con-tained shall be allowed to enter the United States from the Hawalian Islands. such conditions as are now or may hereafte

ARTICLE VI.

The President shall appoint five commissioners, at least two of whom shall be residents of the Hawaiian Islands, who shall as soon as reasonably practicable recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Territory of Hawaii as they shall deem necessary or proper. ARTICLE VII.

This treaty shall be ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the one part; and by the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and the President of the Republic of Hawaii, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in accordance with the constitution of the said Republic, on the other; and the ratifications hereof shall be exchanged at Washington as

soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the above articles and have

hereunto affixed their seals.

Done in duplicate at the city of Washington, this sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight

JOHN SHERMAN, FRANCIS MARCH HATCH, LORIN A. THURSTON. WILLIAM A. KINNEY.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ANNEXATION THE INEVITABLE CONSEQUENCE OF

THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THIS COUN-TRY AND HAWAII.

Washington, June 17 .- The following is the full text of the message sent to the Senate yesterday by President McKinley, to accompany the

Hawaiian treaty: To the Senate of the United States: I transmit herewith to the Senate, in order that, after due consideration, the constitutional function of advice and consent may be exercised by that advice and consent may be exercised by that body, a treaty for the annexation of the Repub-

body, a treaty for the annexation of the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, signed in this capital by the plenipotentiaries of the parties on the 16th of June instant. For the better understanding of the subject, I transmit in addition a report of the Secretary of State briefly reviewing the negotiation which has led to this important

the negotiation which has led to this important result.

The incorporation of the Hawaiian Islands into the body politic of the United States is the necessary and fitting sequel to the chain of evenjs which, from a very early period of our history, has controlled the intercourse and prescribed the association of the United States and the Hawaiian Islands. The predominance of American interests in that neighboring territory was first asserted in 1820 by sending to the islands a representative agent of the United States. It found further expression by the signature of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with the King in 1826, the first international compact negotiated by Hawaii. It was signally announced in 1843, when the intervention of the United States caused the British Government to disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize

disavow the seizure of the Sandwich Islands by a British naval commander, and to recognize them by treaty as an independent State, renouncing forever any purpose of annexing the islands or exerting a protectorate over them. In 1851 the cession of the Hawaiian Kingdom to the United States was formally offered, and although not then accepted, this Government proclaimed its duty to preserve slike the honor and dignity of the United States and the safety of the Government of the Hawaiian Islands. From this time until the outbreak of the war in 1861 the policy of the United States toward Hawaii and of the Hawaiian sovereign toward the United States was exemplified by continued negotistions for annexation or for a reserved commercial union. The latter alternative was at length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of commercial infon. The latter afternative was the length accomplished by the reciprocity treaty of 1875, the provisions of which were renewed and expanded by the convention of 1882, embracing the perpetual cession to the United States of the harbor of Pearl River in the Island of Onhu. In 1858 a proposal for the joint guarantee of the

Hood's Often change the whole aspect of life by their prompt, healthful action upon the stomach, kidneys, and howels. They actually make life worth living. 25c.

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neutrality of the Hawaiian Islands by the United States, Germany and Great Britain was declined on the announced ground that the relation of the United States to the islands was sufficient for the end in view, In brief, from 1820 to 1803 the course of the United States toward the Hawaiian Islands has consistently favored their autonomous welfare, with the exclusion of all foreign influence have our own, to the extent of upholding eventual annexation as the necessary outcome of that policy.

outcome of that policy.

Not only is the union of the Hawaiian territory to the United States no new scheme, but it is the inevitable consequence of the relation steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific dosteadfastly maintained with the mid-Pacific dosteadfastly maintained with the mid-Pacific dosteadfastly maintained with the mid-Pacific dosteadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacific dosteadfastly maintained with the mid-Pacific dosteadfastly main steadfastly maintained with that mid-Pacine domain for three-quarters of a century. Its accomplishment, despite successive denials and postponements, has been merely a question of time. While its failure in 1893 may not be a cause of congratulation, it is certainly a proof of the disinterestedness of the United States, the delay of four years having abundantly sufficed to establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter as a sovereign conto establish the right and the ability of the Republic of Hawaii to enter, as a sovereign contractant, upon a conventional union with the United States, thus realizing a purpose held by the Hawaiian people and proclaimed by successive Hawaiian governments through some seventy years of their virtual dependence upon the benevolent protection of the United States. Under such circumstances, annexation is not a change; it is a consummation.

The report of the Secretary of State exhibits the character and course of the recent negotiation, and the features of the treaty itself. The organic and administrative details of incorporation are necessarily left to the wisdom of the Congress, and I cannot doubt, when the function of the constitutional treaty-making power shall

gress, and I cannot doubt, when the thaction is the constitutional treaty-making power shall have been accomplished, the duty of the National Legislature in the case will be performed with the largest regard for the interests of this rich insular domain and for the welfare of the inhabitants thereof. WILLIAM MKINLEY. Executive Mansion, Washington, June 16, 1897.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S REPORT. THE NEGOTIATIONS REVIEWED AND THE TREATY EXPLAINED.

Washington, June 17 .- Accompanying the message was the following report from Secretary Sherman:

The President: The undersigned, Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President for submission to the Senate, should it be deemed for the public interest to do so, a treaty signed in the city of Washington on the 16th signed in the city of Washington on the 16th inst., by the undersigned and by the duly empowered representatives of the Republic of Hawaii, whereby the islands constituting the said Republic and all their dependencies are fully and absolutely ceded to the United States of America forever. It does not seem necessary to the present purpose of the undersigned to review the incident of 1893, when a similar treaty of cession was signed on February 14 and submitted to the Senate, being subsequently withdrawn by the President on March 9 following. The negotiation which has culminated in the treaty now submitted has not been a mere resumption of the negotiation of 1893, but was initiated and has been conducted upon independent lines. Then an abrupt revolutionary movement had brought about the dethronement of the late Queen and set up instead of the theretofore titular monarchy a Provisional Government for the control and management of theretofore titular monarchy a Provisional Government for the control and management of public affairs and the protection of the public peace, such Government to exist only until terms of union with the United States should have been negotiated and agreed upon. Thus self-constituted its promoters claimed for it only a de facto existence until the purpose of annexation in which it took rise should be accomplished.

As time passed on and the plan of union with

As time passed on and the plan of union with As time passed on and the plan of union with the United States became an uncertain contingency, the organization of the Hawaiian Ingency, the organization of the Ingency character of its first Government gave place to a permanent scheme under a constitution framed by the representatives of the electors of the islands; administration by an Executive Council not chosen by suffrage, but self-appointed, was succeeded by an elective and parlimentary régime, and the ability of the new Government to hold—as the Republic of Hawaii. In the British Embassy, I met a member of the Hawaii. It has, first of all, the advantage that it Hawaii. It has, first of all, the advantage that it have an be annexed without serious difficulty arising with any European Power. Therefore we can satisfy our desir; for some sort of annexation without running the risk of serious complications. Moreover, Hawaii is so near America that it is quite the question that it should belong to any other Power to state. However sufficient may have been the authority of the Commissioners with whom the United States for the domain of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States, the fact remains that what they then tendered was a territory rather than an established government, a country what they then tendered was a territory rather than an established government, a country whose administration had been cast down by a bloodless but complete revolution and a community in a state of political transition.

HAWAII'S PRESENT STATUS.

Now, however, the Republic of Hawaii approaches the United States as an equal, and points for its authority to that provision of Article XXXII of the Constitution promulgated Article AAT of the Construction of the President, with the approval of the Cabinet, is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make a treaty of political or commercial union between the Republic of Hawaii and the United States of America, subject to the ratification of the Senate."

America, subject to the ratification of the Senate."

The present negotiation is, therefore, as has been said, not a mere renewal of the tender of Hawalian territory made in 1893, but has responded to the purpose declared in the Hawalian Constitution, and the conferences of the plenipotentiaries have been directed to weighing the advantages of the political and the commercial union alternatively proposed, and relatively considering the scope and extent thereof. It soon appeared to the negotiators that a purely commercial union on the lines of the German Zollverein could not satisfy the problems of administration in Hawali, and of the political association between the islands and the United States. Such a commercial union would on the one hand deprive the Hawalian Government of its chief source of revenue from customs duties by placing its territory in a relation of free exchange with the territory of the United States, its main market of purchase and supply, while on the other hand it would entail upon Hawali the maintenance of an internal revenue system on a par with that of the United States, or else involve the organization of a corresponding branch of our revenue service within a foreign jurisdiction.

We have had with Hawali since 1875 a treaty

tion. We have had with Hawali since 1875 a treaty We have had with Hawaii since to a treaty of commercial union, which practically assimilates the two territories with regard to many of their most important productions, and excludes other nations from enjoyment of its privileges; yet, although that treaty has outlived other lessfavored reciprocity schemes, its permanency has at times been gravely imperiiled. Under such circumstances to enter upon the radical experi-ment of a complete commercial union between Hawaii and the United States as independently

ment of a complete on the control of the victorial and the United States as independently sovereign, without assurance of permanency and with perpetual subjection to the victorial of public sentiment in the two countries, was not to be thought of.

Turning, then, to the various practical forms of political union, the several phases of a protectorate, an offensive and defensive alliance and a National guarantee were passed in review. In all of these the independence of the subordinated State is the distinguishing feature, and with it the assumption by the paramount State of responsibility without domain. The disparity of the relative interests and the distance separating the two countries could not fall to render any form of protective association either unduly burdensome or illusory in its benefits, so far as the protecting State is concerned; while any attempt to counteract this by tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain tributary dependence or a measure of suzerain control would be a retrograde movement toward a feudal or colonial establishment, alike inexpedient and incompatible with our National policy.

ANNEXATION THE ONLY SOLUTION.

There remained, therefore, the annexation of the islands and their complete absorption into the political system of the United States as the only solution satisfying all the given conditions and promising permanency and mutual benefit. The present treaty has been framed on that basis, thus substantially reverting to the original proposal of 1893 and necessarily adopting many of the features of that arrangement. As to most of these, the negotiators have been constrained and limited by the constitutional powers of the Government of the United States. As in previous instances when the United States has acquired territory by treaty, it has been necessary to reserve all the organic provisions for the action of Congress. If this was requisite in the case of the transfer to the United States of a There remained, therefore, the annexation of

part of the domain of a titular sovereign, as in the cession of Louisiana by France, of Florida by Spain, or of Alaska by Russia, it is the more requisite when the act is not cession, but union, involving the complete incorporation of an alien sovereignty into the body politic of the United States. For this the only precedent of our political history is found in the uncompleted treaty concluded during President Grant's Administration, November 29, 1869, for the annexation of the Dominican Republic to the United States. Following that example, the treaty now signed by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and the Republic of Hawaii reserves to the Congress of the United States the determination of all questions affecting the form of government of the annexed territory, the citizenship and elective franchise of its inhabitants, and the manner in which the laws of the United States are to be extended to the islands.

In order that this independence of the Congress shall be complete and unquestionable, and pursuant to the recognized doctrine of public law that treaties expire with the independent life of the contracting State, there has been introduced, out of abundant caution, an express proviso for the determination of all treaties heretofore concluded by Hawaii with foreign nations, and the extension to the islands of the treaties of the United States. This leaves Congress free to deal with such especial regulation of the contract-labor system of the islands as circumstances may require.

GOVERNMENT OF THE ISLANDS.

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There being no general provision of existing statutes to prescribe the form of government for newly incorporated territory, it was necessary to stipulate, as in the Dominican precedent, for continuing the existing machinery of government and laws in the Hawaiian Islands until provision shall be made by law for the government, as a Territory of the United States, of the domain thus incorporated into the Union; but, having in view the peculiar status created in Hawaii by laws enacted in execution of treaties heretofore concluded between Hawaii and other countries, only such Hawaiian laws are thus provisionally continued as shall not be incompatible with the Constitution or the laws of the United States or with the provisions of this treaty. It will be noticed that express stipulation is made, prohibiting the coming of Chinese laborers from the Hawaiian Islands to any other part of our National territory. This provision was proper and necessary, in view of the Chinese Exclusion acts, and it behooved the negotiators to see to it that this treaty, which in turn is to become, in due constitutional course, a supreme law of the land, shall not alter or amend existing law in this most important regard. Respectfully submitted,

Department of State, Washington, D. C., June 15, 1897.

A "GRAB," SAYS "THE LONDON GLOBE."

CALLING ON LORD SALISBURY TO PROTEST-THE UNITED STATES TO BE A GREAT SEA POWER. London, June 17 .- "The Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon says that the Marquis Ito, the Japanese

statesman, who was interviewed yesterday in Paris on the Hawalian question, has declared that Japan will not create international difficulties in connec tion with Hawaii, and that certainly no other untry will object to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States. Commenting on this utterance "The Gazette" remarks:

"President McKinley may call annexation merely
a continuance of existing relations, but it is an un-

"President McKinley may call annexation merely a continuance of existing relations, but it is an undoubted departure in the colonizing sense. It does not mean that Cuba will follow, or anything of that kind, but it means a strong naval policy. The United States will certainly be a great sea power in the future; her commerce and seaboard necessitate that, and Hawaii will be of the greatest value if it means naval expenditure now, and it may well repay it with compound interest in the future."

"The Globe" remarks: "This American grab is a breach of good faith, if not a violation of treaty rights, and there is all the more reason for anticipating a prompt and watchful attitude upon the part of Lord Salisbury now, when it is remembered what a flabby appearance England presented to a contemptuous world in the case of Venezuela. No English Ministry, however strong, can afford to repeat that policy often. All Englishmen heartily desire to cultivate and maintain friendly relations with the United States, but our transatiantic kinsmen must not be allowed to believe that England can be builled into submitting to any kind of off-hand treatment, whether for excitoneering or other purposes. Lord Salisbury and his colleagues should stiffen their backs and tell President McKinley politely, but plainly, that Great Britain claims the right to be consulted before the annexation of Hawaii is finally decided upon."

Paris, June 17 .- The "Temps," referring to the annexation of Hawaii by the United States, says: We regard the annexation of Hawaii less as the result of a carefully considered plan than as an attempt to relegate to obscurity the dangerous, thorny affairs of Cuba. President McKinley evidently imagines that, in throwing to the Chauvinists this bone to pick, he will procure a momentary respite. This calculation, too, is probably errone-ous, because nothing will so contribute to strengthen aggressive Pan-Americanism and what the appetite for Cuba as this first taste at the expense of little Hawaii."

FROM THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW. Berlin, June 17 .- The "Vossische Zeltung" thinks that the action of the United States in reference to Hawati imposes upon Germany and England the

necessity of devising measures to prevent the adoption of a similar policy as to Samoa.

The "Post," however, expresses the authoritative view held here when it says: "Germany has long regarded Hawaii as within the sphere of American interests, and can scarcely find any pre-text either to question the right of the United States to annex or to interfere by protest or ob-

WARNING TO EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS.

RETALIATORY MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED IF DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST AMERICAN CAT-TLE ARE NOT MODIFIED.

Washington, June 17 .- The action outlined in the interview with Bellamy Storer before he salled for Europe looking to vigorous representations to Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, and doubtless to France, for a modification of the discriminating measures against American cattle is the result of the indefatigable efforts of Secretary Wilson to combat the prejudices of the Old World against American farm products and to secure to exporters at least the ame rights as are enjoyed by those of other countries. Ever since the new Adminis-tration came into office Secretary Wilson has been pushing this matter and taking advantage of every opportunity to gain the ends sought. He has had frequent interviews with the President and with Secretary Sherman on the subject. Several of the new diplomatic appointees have had conferences with the Agricultural Department officials, which questions of this kind were discussed and the situation was explained.

The State Department is now co-operating in the movement, and in various ways has instructed its representatives going to the countries named to present statements of the case to the respective present statements of the case to the respective Governments setting out the discriminations imposed on our products, together with data showing them to be unjustifiable. Those statements will also show that the restrictions placed by this Government on exports of cattle proclude any material danger of loss by disease or otherwise. Official reports of experts in the field will be cited to demonstrate that American cattle products show a much greater exemption from disease than those of nearly all other countries. These representations will be accompanied by the significant warning that if the unjust discriminating measures are continued proper action will have to be taken by this Government. Discriminating nations will be given to understand that the rights of the American exporters must be recognized or privileges accorded to foreign producers will be withdrawn.

A NEW PRESIDENTIAL MEDAL.

Washington, June 17 .- C. E. Barber, the engraver at the Philadelphia Mint, called at the House to-day with a wax model of a new Presidential medal bearing in relief a profile view of the Presi-dent's face. After some slight changes had been made the model was approved and the medals will be struck within the next few weeks.

Long Island Railroad.

The summer schedule is now in effect, with increased and improved train service. Three additional trains are operated on the Port Jefferson Branch. An additional express train east and west for Amityville and intermediate stations to Moriches. An additional Sunday train for Greenport and return. Morning express trains from Oyster Bay. Additional service for Manhattan Beach. Special Saturday afternoon trains to principal stations. •*e

Prize Cups and Trophies.

The Gorham Co., Silversmiths, have constantly in stock, ready for immediate delivery, practically an unlimited variety of Loving Cups, Punch Bowls, Pitchers, Tankards, and Mugs, suitable as prizes for all summer sports. Designs and estimates furnished for special pieces at short notice.

Gorham Mfg. Co.,

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OBITUARY.

FERDINAND H. CRASSOUS. Ferdinand H. Crassous died at his home, in East Eighteenth-st., Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, after an illness of three days. His death was due to peritonitis. The funeral will be held today. Mr. Crassous was born in New-York about fifty-nine years ago, and was a descendant of a well-known French family, his grandfather having been the Governor-General of the French island of Martinique, in the West Indies. When a young man F. H. Crassous was a banker. It was in the bank of Barclay, Livingston & Co., New-York, that he received his financial training. Subsequently he was president of the National bank at Balnbridge, N. Y., and when he severed his connection with that bank he engaged in business for himself in this city. For some time he lived in Bloomfield, N. J., and while there he became the general manager of the silk mills of the William Strange Company at Paterson. At the time of his death he had been the general manager of the company for seventeen years. fifty-nine years ago, and was a descendant of a

ADAM RAMSEY REESE.

Adam Ramsey Reese, sr., died on Wednesday at the home of his son, Dr. J. M. Reese, in Main-st., Phillipsburg, N. J. He had been suffering for sev-Phillipsburg, N. J. He had been suffering for several months from heart disease. He was a native and a lifelong resident of Phillipsburg, coming from an old family. Mr. Reese was seventy-four years old a few days ago. He was an inventor of considerable note. Among his inventions were a metallic casket and patient iron boxes for trees. He also invented several appliances on mowers and reapers. He was the founder and principal manager of the Phillipsburg Agricultural Works. He was an elder and an ardent suporter of the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM MUELLER.

William Mueller, a musician, sixty-three years old, who lived with his wife and three children at No. 353 Seventh-ave., died in his stateroom on the No. 35 Seventh-ave., died in his stateroom on the steamboat Massachusetts on Tuesday evening when he was on his way to Providence, R. I., where he expected to visit his son, who is a professor in the Providence High School, Heart disease was the supposed cause of his death. He was a member of the Philharmonic Society, the Musical Protective Union and the Aschenbroedel Verein in this city.

JOHN MILTON BONHAM.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 17.—John Milton Bon-ham, of Washington, D. C., a prominent attorney, and well-known as a litterateur, died here to-day at the age of sixty-one years. Holland, Mich., June 17.-Word was received here

this morning that Henry P. Scott, oldest son of the

late Rev. Dr. Charles Scott, formerly president of Hope College, died last night at his brother's home in Colorado Springs, Col. He was forty-three years old. He was a news correspondent for Eastern papers, and had spent some years in Washington as a correspondent for prominent Western papers. GEORGE EUSTACE BARNES. San Francisco, June 17.-George Eustace Barnes,

cause of his death. He was one of the founders of "The Cail." of which he was managing editor for many years. Among other notable men on his staff was Mark Twain.

one of the oldest and most widely known journalists of this coast, is dead. Heart failure was the

SEBASTIAN KNEIPP DEAD. THE FAMOUS PRIEST AGAIN REPORTED TO HAVE

PASSED AWAY.

Munich, June 17 .- Father Knelpp, known throughout the world for his water cure, who has been suffering for some time, died at Woerishofen this

Sebastian Knelpp was born on May 17, 1821, in his youth. He became a weaver, and followed that trade till he reached his majority, when he turned to the Church and to medicine. In 1848 he began his experiments according to the ideas that have since made him noted, and succeeded first in restoring himself to perfect health. Then he began treating the country people about him, and with a success that caused his reputation to spread rapidly. His work in this way was continued for many years without pay, Father Knelpp receiving only his stipend as a priest. A few years ago he published an account of his treatment, entitled "My Water-Cure," which made him still more widely known. He had all these years attended his pa-

water-Cure, which made him son more water, known. He had all these years attended his patients personally directing their treatment. So great were the demands on his time that finally the Kneipp Verein was established, supported by charlity to take charge of the work. Two years ago the Pope sent for Dr. Kneipp to come to Rome and treat him for aliments that arose from a disordered stomach, and in his case Dr. Kneipp was highly successful The Kneipp institution is now an immense affair, caring for twelve hundred patients, and with all conveniences, under the direction of twelve resident physicians.

Father Kneipp's system was introduced into this country last summer, when a sanitarium according to his methods was established in New-Jersey. The chief elements of the system are the application of sunshine, fresh air and water. Its most striking feature is the early morning walk, barefooted, in the dew, or even in the snow, that is required of patients. Though this has attracted the most attention, there are other more important matters insisted on, such as baths of certain kinds and frequency, the use of clothing of a sort to admit light and air, the prohibition of alcohol, and the limitation upon a meat diet.

CANNOT LAND ITS NEW CABLE.

THE PRESIDENT REFUSES PERMISSION TO THE FRENCH COMPANY.

Washington, June 17.-The President has refused permission to the French Telegraphic Cable Com-pany to land its new cable at Cape Cod, or indeed anywhere on the coast of the United States. The question that was raised through the French Ambassador as to the power of the Federal Govern-ment to deny admission to the cable will be referred to the Attorney-General for an opinion, but in the mean time the executive branch of the Government holds to the doctrine that such landing can only be made by express authorization of Congress.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL ADVOCATED.

AN ARGUMENT BY GEORGE H. DANIELS BEFORE THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Washington, June 17.-The Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to-day heard an argument by George H. Daniels, general passenger agent of the New-York Central road, in advocacy of the Anti-Scalper bill. He said that the bill was necessary to protect the more prosperous roads against those that are insolvent and also to protect them against counterfeiting. No vote was taken on the bill, hough a motion to meet again next Saturday for its consideration was voted down. The Pooling bill was not discussed.

Mr. Daniels dwelt especially on the sale of counterfeit tickets as injurious to the interests of the railroad companies and unjust to the public. He opposed the ticket brokerage business as a whole, saying that the public should be satisfied when the railroad company selling a ticket made provision for its redemption at full price, but he argued that the business was especially reprehensible because it opened the door to so much fraud. He exhibited a large number of counterfeits, most of them covering long distances. Mr. Daniels said that in most instances they were skilfully executed, and that their detection was not possible for a period of six weeks or more. In these cases the tickets covered points on more roads than one. In the case of single roads there was a practice of taking the names of stations from short-distance tiskets by means of acids and substituting for them stations at a longer distance. Mr. Daniels also called attention to the traffic in passes, which, he said, was largely promoted by the scalpers.

Senator Lindsay questioned Mr. Daniels as to the effect of the bill on interstate commerce, and especially on the right of the National Government to interfere in the police administration of any particular State, but Mr. Daniels held that it was as competent for the Federal Government to control this business as any part of the traffic between the States. a large number of counterfelts, most of them cov-

BUNKER HILL DAY CARNIVAL.

A PLEASING FESTIVAL IN BOSTON ON WEDNES.

DAY NIGHT AND YESTERDAY. Boston, June 17.-Bunker Hill Day, as June 17 is called in Massachusetts, dawned clear and warm, delighting the hearts of thousands, for this is the annual picnic day of many societies and institutions, while multitudes of visitors come to the city tions, while multitudes of visitors come to the town with the annual festivities at Charlestown. which this year included an elaborate Mardi Gras programme. All night long throngs of visitors filled the streets, joining with the residents in their filled the streets, joining with the residents in their filled the streets. filled the streets, joining with the residents in their celebration. Processions of masqueraders and crowds with drums, home and fireworks passed through the district until daylight, when they began to prepare for the parade of the day. This was much on the order of that observed at the annual New-Orleans carnival.

In observance of the day, business in the city and vicinity was generally suspended, although in other parts of the State less attention was paid to the anniversary.

STATE PRINTING AWARDED.

CHARLES TOLLMER, JR., OF BROOKLYN, GETS

THE CONTRACT, BEING THE LOWEST BIDDER. Albany, June 17 .- The State Printing Board at its meeting to-day awarded the contract for legislative printing for the two years beginning on October 1 1897, to Charles Tollmer, jr., of Brooklyn, his bid being the lowest, at \$68,611 30. The price of the last contract, which was awarded two years ago to the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, was about \$111,000. The Beard met at 11 o'clock. Amasa J. Parker, counsel for "The Argus" Company, asked that a delay be given in order that he might

asked that a delay be given in order that he might examine the original bids, which had remained scaled ever since they had been received. He believed bidders were entitled to examine the original bids, and he suggested that an adjournment of two weeks be taken.

Secretary of State Palmer, one of the Board, said that he was opposed to any delay in the matter, and the other members of the Board apparently were of the same mind, for the computations of the bids were ordered received. They were as follows: Charles Tollmer, jr., of Brooklyn, \$85,811 20; Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, \$73,555 64; J. B. Lyon, \$7,650 13; "The Argus" Company, \$10,162 30; Weed-Parsons Company, \$104,743 68; "The Journal" Company, \$108,555.

BALTIMORE TRACTION COMPANIES UNITE.

THE CONSOLIDATED COMPANY CONTROLS 183 MILES OF ROAD AND IS CAPITALIZED AT \$10,000,000.

Balti nore, June 17.-The Baltimore Consolidated Railway Company was organized to-day, the stockholders of the Baltimore Traction Company and the City and Suburban Company voting almost unanimously to consolidate the roads. The capital stock is \$10,000,000, consisting of 400,000 shares at a par value of \$25 a share. The new company will issue \$12,000,000 41/2 per cent gold bonds, \$10,500,000 of which will be used to retire the divisional mortgages as they mature, the remainder going into the treasury of the company. The combined mileage of the consolidated company is 185 miles. Of the new stock 196,000 shares go to the traction company. Of this amount 193,200 will be given in exchange for present traction stock, at the rate of \$21 a share, par value \$25. The City and Suburban gets 163,690 shares of the new issue, of which 160,000 will be exchanged for its add stock at the case. for its old stock at the rate of \$50 a share, which is

for its old stock at the rate of \$60 a snare, which par value.

The following are the officers of the consolidated company: President, Nelson Perin: vice-president and general manager, William A. House; treasurer, F. S. Hambleton; secretary, J. F. Heyward. The directors are Charles Adler. Edward L. Bartlett, Jesse Hills, W. T. Dixon, T. E. Hambleton, J. S. Hagerty, William P. Harbey, Nelson Perin, William A. House, George C. Jenkins, George A. von Lingen and Theodore F. Wilcox. The Mercantile Trust Company, of this city, is trustee for the new bonds, and also transfer agent. The consolidation takes place at once, but accounts will be adjusted up to July 1.

HER GIFT TO HER NAMESAKE.

MASSACHUSETTS GIVES THE BATTLE-SHIP A

BRONZE FIGURE OF VICTORY. Boston, June 17 .- While guns on board the United States battle-ship Massachusetts were belching forth a salute this afternoon Governor Roger Wolcott, accompanied by his staff, boarded the vessel to present to the officers and crew as a gift from the Commonwealth a bronze figure of winged Victhe Commonwealth a bronze ngute of winger tory. The unveiling and presentation took place just before 3 o'clock in the presence of about one hundred prominent citizens. Governor Wolcott made the presentation address, and while speaking

he pulled the cord attached to the drapery veiled the figure, and thus revealed it. A National salute of twenty-one guns was fired. John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, accepted the gift of the Commonwealth in behalf of the Government. The figure of Victory was modelled by Bela L. Pratt and cast at the works of the Gorham Manuring for some time, died at Woerishofen this orning.

Pratt and cast at the Works of the Goldence. The figure is facturing Company, in Providence. The figure is five feet six inches in height, and seven feet from tip to tip of wings. It stands between the two three-ninch guns on the forward turret. It stands

on a plinth, on which is lettered: GIFT OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS. "My Duty Done is Honor Won."

thirteen

On the blade of the sword is inscribed the word

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION. A POW-WOW AT WHICH THE SPEAKERS ABUSED

REFORM TO THEIR HEART'S CONTENT. A meeting of the Democratic Union was held last night at the Democratic Club, in Fifth-ave. A number of Democrats from various parts of the Greater New-York territory were present. The meeting was called to order by Charles H. Jackson, who announced that the purpose of the Union was to unite into a harmonious body all Democrats in the coming city campaign. The Democratic party, he added, should find its candidate for Mayor with-

in its own ranks. Letters of regret, which were read, were received from W. S. Brown, J. D. Beil, St. Clair McKelway and R. B. Roosevelt. The writers urged harm among Democrats. John D. Kelly, of Brooklyn; J. Among Democrats. John D. Rein, to sent letters.

H. Barker and Asa Bird Gardner also sent letters.

Among those who spoke were Walter Stanton, H.

M. McDonald, the president of the Bimetallic
League, and Frederick W. Blackman. All the
speakers abused the reform administration and
pleaded for Democratic harmony and unity in the

pleaded for Democratic harmony and unity in the city campaign.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that the Democratic forces should be united harmoniopsiy in order that "the city may be redeemed from the yoke of the Republican party, now intrenched in office by fraudulent pretences of non-partisanship," and that "loyal citizens should join the union to help to unmask the hypocritical pretences of the Citizens Union."

Another resolution denounced "the action of the Citizens Union on June 15 in postponing their nominations until they shall receive the nod of Thomas C. Platt and his fraudulent Republican organization" as a further proof that "the Citizens" Union is a Platt-Low Republican device.

Among those present were John D. Crimmins, Judge O'Dwyer, Judge Van Wyck, Charles H. Knox, James McKenna, Asa A. Alling, Stephen S. Marshall, W. B. Alcott, Charles V. Fornes, Cornellus O'Reilley, James A. Deering, Hosea B. Perkins, James W. Ridgway and ex-Judge Van Hoesen. There were some Gold Democrats there, but it was evident from the applause that greeted a reference to Bryan that the silver men ruled.

THEY WANT MR. LOW.

At the first general meeting held in the newly ned branch headquarters of the XVIIIth Assembly District of enrolled members of the Citisembly District of enrolled members of the Citzens Union, at No. 284 Avenue A, on Wednesday evening, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the enrolled members of the Citizens Union in the XVIIIth Assembly District, and their friends, that the Hon. Sorth Low should be invited to accept the nomination for the office of Mayor of Greater New-York, because of his well-known experience in municipal affairs, his patriotism, ability and integrity. and integrity.

"Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolu-tion be sent to Mr. Low and to the Citizens Union

STATE REPUBLICAN LEAGUE.

State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, president of the State League of Republican Clubs, arrived in the city yesterday, to arrange for the League's repre-sentation in the National Convention of Republican sentation in the National Convention of Republican Clubs, to be held in Detroit July 13. A meeting of the State Executive Committee will be held this morning at 11 o clock at the headquarters of the Republican County Committee, No. 1 Madison-ave., to formulate plans for a full attendance from New-York State. President Colvin will issue a programme this morning, giving details of the trip, convention plans, etc. The State headquarters in Detroit will be at the Hotel Cadillac. New-York is entitled to four delegates from each Congress district.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF KANSAS. Topeka, Kan., June 17.-When President Madison addressed the Republican State League at its opening session in Hamilton Hall to-day he faced an audience of nearly one thousand, half of whom

were in their shirt sleeves and perspiring from the When you ask for Grain-O don't take a cheap bran mitation claiming to be the original,

Feed a Cold, Starve a Fever.

Most people are familiar with the old saying. In fact it is not always easy to feed a cold. The patient turns from the best dinner saying that it does not taste good. The fault is his. not the cook's, and he will change his notions after a short acquaintance

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey,

which sharpens the appetite, improves the digestion, and gives a sense of general well being.

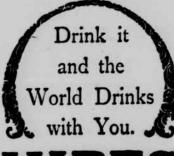
This pure medicinal stimulant is highly praised as a household remedy in cold weather.



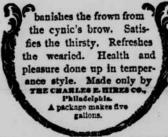
FLANDRAU & CO., 372, 374, 376 Broome Street, Just off Broadway.

CARRIAGE BUILDERS

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. Repair estimates furnished, for highest grade work, in our Broome Street factory. Second-hand vehicles (taken in trade) for sale at leeprices.



Rootbeer



Largest Assortment of

Straw Hats on Earth at a

T.M. STEWART CLEANSING

NEAR 28TH ST. FACIAL SOAP WOODBURY'S FACIAL CREAM

326 7th Ave.,

excersive heat. Mr. Madison praised the National Administration and charged the Populist State administration with Incompetency. He said that there were 585 Republican leagues in Kansas, with a membership of 80,000. Pending the appointment of committees, E. Elisworth Ingalis, son of the 45-Senator and vice-president of the league, was called to the chair. Speeches were made by ex-Congressman Calderhead and Charles P. Scott, of Iola. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS ORGANIZE.

AN ASSOCIATION FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SECURING REDUCED RAILWAY FARES

FOR OUT-OF-TOWN BUYELS. About fifty of the representative wholesale mer-chants of this city held a meeting at the Merchants' About fifty of the representative wholesale merchants of this city held a meeting at the Merchants' Club yesterday to organize the Wholesale Merchants' Association, which is to secure lower rates of travel for the out-of-town retail merchants who buy goods here. The movement to attract retail merchants from the South and West to New-York by means of special rates of travel on the railroads has been due mainly to the efforts of William F. King, of Calhoun, Robbins & Co., who was elected president of a temporary organization of the wholesale merchants some time ago. Mr. King, after many conferences with the managers of the Joint Traffic Association, gained from the association an Traffic Association, gained from the association and that the wholesale merchants should organize a legal corporation.

At the meeting yesterday Mr. King presided, and explained the advantages to the New-York merchants which will be the result of bringing more retail buyers to the city. A charter which had been drawn for the association to be incorporated was also fead. The corporators to be named in the charter are John Claffin, William F. King, William E. Tefft, John E. Juhring, Meyer Jonasson, Marcus M. Marks, Charles T. Roet and James H. Breslin. The sum of \$20,000 will be raised to give the association a start.

The sentiment of the meeting was that work should be done at once, and accordingly it was agreed to perfect the Advisory Board and appoint its members at the next meeting, to be held in the same place on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. It was announced that at that time the charter would be perfected, and the Wholesale Merchants' Association could act legally and with power.

TALE OF AN ABANDONED SHIP. Thomas Cole, beatswain, and John Hinkleman, Thomas Cole, boatswain, and such area and another which was reported to have been abandoned while ablaze in the Pacific Ocean, reached here last night on the steamship Alps from Port Limon. The men said that from the time the fire was discovered until the final abandonment, they were nine days endeavoring to extinguish the flames, but without avail. On May 10 the crew took to the boats, and laid a course for Cocus Island, but the next day the boats parted company on account of bad weather. On the 24th the boat in which were Cole and Hinkleman reached Cocus Island, where they found the long boat and the first lifeboat. They found the long boat and the first lifeboat. They found the long boat and the first lifeboat. They found the long boat and the first lifeboat. They found the long boat and the first lifeboat. They found the long boat in the City of Para and landed at Punta Arenas. They travelled on foot to San José, Guatemala, whence the British Consul provided transportation to Port Limon, and from there to New-York. No tidings had been heard from the either boats. seaman, of the British ship Buckhurst, of London